

The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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The New Leadership.

Day by day, as the campaign develops, it becomes increasingly evident that the Presidential candidates of the two great parties are both making honest and intelligent effort to crystallize into their thought, their utterances, and their policies, the best moral deductions that are to be drawn from study of present-day public opinion. They are aiming to interpret rather than to originate; to convince the great voting public that they understand what it has on its mind, rather than to induce it to accept what is in their minds.

It is a fine tribute to the accuracy and reliability of public opinion, that Messrs. Taft and Bryan are paying. They have shown a good sense of timeliness and propriety. They recognize that, rather vaguely, rather gropingly, rather uncertainly, the public mind is reaching out for better morals in politics, in business, in the relationship of man to man, of man to business, and of business to government. They are not trying to convince the voting mass that they know what it needs; they are modestly endeavoring to demonstrate that they understand what it expects of them. They are not posing as leaders, but as translators and spokesmen.

Whatever may be said of the comparative merits of their platforms, these two men are proving that they understand what public opinion is demanding. It has been a footrace between them to announce concessions to the essentials which aroused community conscience demands. Publicity of campaign contributions; refusal to accept money from corporations; determination that politics shall be lifted to a new moral plane; earnest purpose to secure application of the same moral code to the bigger and less personal relations of society, as well as to the smaller and more personal—these are echoed alike from Lincoln and from Hot Springs.

"Between men and measures, give me the right men; the measures will then take care of themselves," said Walpole. He would have viewed the earlier aspects of this campaign with unalloyed satisfaction, for he would have been convinced of the sincere intent of both leaders to deserve the utmost confidence which the national judgment might conclude to repose in them.

These two men are teaching politicians of less acute perceptions the lesson that honesty really is the best policy; that good morals actually are good politics. They are not setting about to impose opinions or policies on the country. They are rather trying to give proof that they understand and will obey the voice of the people. It is rather a new and altogether a fitting attitude for party leaders to assume. It gives assurance thus early in the campaign that, whatever party may win, the best aspirations of the national conscience will find expression in the policies and purposes of the next Administration.

Who Was Princess Parlaghy?

Now that Princess Parlaghy has left town, after having been subjected to queries, suspicions, innuendoes, and slights, refused audiences by skeptical officials, and otherwise given an uncouth and chilled reception, a sudden light has dawned upon her critics, and a belated anxiety besets them. Can it be that Princess Parlaghy was really a celebrity famed in the city of New York and its vicinity for her wondrous gifts and occult powers; her beauty, wealth, and spirit, and, above all, her ability to hold secret converse with lamp-posts and other usually inanimate objects? If it was, what purpose had she in this traveling incog?

A brief resume of the antecedent facts of the case may help us in arriving at a solution of this apparently complex problem. It will be recalled, for example, that when the princess first arrived, or, more exactly, when her arrival was first noted, at the National Capital, she had with her an elephant, a polar bear, two zebras, a horned toad, a Plymouth Rock chicken, and six orang-utans. At once on her arrival she increased her human suite, cabinet, or entourage, whichever it ought properly be called, by the addition of a major domo and a pair of private secretaries. The next day she exchanged one of the private secretaries

for a Shetland pony, and made a present of her aged cook, who was too infirm to be good for much in the kitchen, but could answer very well as a souvenir or keepsake, to the policeman on the beat. On the afternoon of the following day she rode on an elephant to one of the principal department stores, and offered to paint the portrait of the proprietor in exchange for a silk kimono.

Now let us consider these further circumstances. There appeared in a New York paper, of date some time about the middle of June, an advertisement which read thus:

Missing from the premises of the undersigned, at the corner of Spruce and Goose streets, borough of Manhattan, one elephant. Answers to the name of Girly, and has a slight creak in its back. A reward of \$2 will be paid for its return to the above address.

Comparing this advertisement with the fact that the princess had an elephant when she arrived in Washington, and that the date of the disappearance of Girly from New York corresponded roughly with the time of the appearance of the princess at Washington; and then, noting further that shortly after her arrival in Washington the princess shipped her elephant to New York; what is more reasonable than to believe that the elephant so shipped was Girly, and that it was being returned to secure the advertised reward?

Thus far we have done nothing much to show that the New York celebrity and the likewise celebrated Princess Parlaghy are one. But the following news item, clipped from a late New York exchange is at least significant:

Officer Sparlow, of the Bowery and Spring streets, had his attention directed yesterday to a well-dressed woman who was carrying a lamp-post, and with her free hand waving aloft a \$2 bill. On approaching her, he noted that she was Amanda Belinda Flapp, with whom he had long been acquainted.

A \$2 bill being waved aloft! We rather fancy that settles it. Two dollars was the exact amount of the reward offered for Girly, the elephant. And there was a \$2 bill being waved aloft by Miss Flapp, well known in New York.

Was the princess traveling incog? Well, we reckon.

Go the Whole Distance.

Only one doubt presents itself as to the present "cleanliness" crusade of the Health Office. It is this: Will it go the distance?

Lunch rooms and hotel kitchens must be clean. There can be no question about that. Even among the indicted proprietors there will be no dispute of the need for absolute cleanliness, the only question being whether or not the accused were caught in their own neglect. When those of us who are customers buy food we have a right to clean food, to food free from any danger which would not attach to it in a well-ordered home, to food served in clean dishes. Fortunately, the law provides against this neglect in all its phases, and we have officials of government who mean to enforce the law.

But lunch rooms are not the only danger. Soda-water fountains, bakeries, confectioneries, fruit stands, ice-cream factories, dairies (with a big D), and groceries must all be inspected and watched. The careful and honest dealer has nothing to lose from such examination, and everything to gain. Likewise the people. And for the protection of the latter it is essential that, wherever justified, the official's shall go beyond the stage of a kindly warning for the proprietor, and, by carrying the offender into court, give a corresponding warning to a public which is otherwise helpless.

The sooner all this is done the better. While the matter pending the whole trade in food supplies suffers. The praiseworthy as well as the blame-worthy are under some suspicion, and the former cannot feel altogether free until the authorities have gone the whole round and substantiated their disapproval with proceedings in court. The Health Office is enlisted in a good cause. It must go the distance. It must lose no time.

After the Non-Tipping Vote.

A New York paper prints a Washington dispatch which says that Mr. Taft does not believe in tipping. Of course, the tipping question if it is brought into the campaign will be a double-edged sword, but we are satisfied the anti-tippers would win in a walk if the result of the election depended upon the issue. The dispatch referred to says:

After Mr. Taft had been brushed down by the colored attendant, he fished out 35 cents, the price of the hair cut, and, after paying the cashier, walked out. The barber was asked if Mr. Taft was liberal with his tips.

"Tipping nothing," replied the barber. "He has been having his hair trimmed here for three years, but never did he give me a tip. I understand that he believes he has paid for the work when he pays the regular price, and I guess he is about right. I know he shaves himself, because I have honed his razors."

Isn't he "about right?" Thirty-five cents for a hair cut is a good price for the job, even when a man has plenty of hair. If a shampoo goes with it, the charge is doubled. Then there comes an obsequious colored gentleman with your hat, coat, and a broom brush, who goes through so many different motions that it looks like robbery not to give him something. If the barber is entitled to more money, oughtn't the proprietor to give it to him?

The trouble with the tipping habit is that it puts the man who doesn't practice it because he doesn't believe in it or because he can't afford to do it in an uncomfortable position. Moreover, tip-

ping is a positive detriment to good service, because those who are in the habit of receiving tips look upon them as perquisites which rightfully belong to them, and grow careless and indifferent when they are not forthcoming. On the other hand, the patron of a restaurant, barber shop or what not who pays the full price charged for what he gets is entitled to as much attention and to as good service as the next man, no matter how lavish he may be with tips. It is almost impossible to break up the practice, but it would be a boon to humanity if some proprietor would make it his business to see that the man who doesn't tip gets the full worth of his money. At this stage of the game the proprietor is engaged in making the public pay the wages of those who wait upon him. It isn't a square deal, and Mr. Taft need not be afraid of committing himself to the anti-tipping side of the case.

Before he has been written up to the point of being utterly unconquerable, it may be fair to set a stake right here by saying that Charles Taft, the non-tipper's eleven-year-old boy, is a normal, healthy youngster and not to blame for being son of a probable President.

'Twas ever thus. Just as the horizon of international affairs seemed clear and speckless, Glen Echo loomed up again.

At the time of closing the paper no reports had been received of wealthy malefactors entering violent protest against Mr. Bryan's announcement that he will not accept contributions of over \$10,000.

Still, the Republicans have as much right to talk about carrying Georgia, as the Democrats have of solemnly assuming that they think they might get away with Illinois.

Now it turns up that John W. Kern lived, as a boy, in Iowa. The combination of the Indiana willingness and the Iowa faculty for getting close to the good boys may yet make him a menacing figure in the fight.

Mr. Hitchcock will now proceed with the little stunt of card-indexing the Western Hemisphere.

It's rather a sad commentary on the practical workings of the uplift movement, that the "Lost" advertisement column in a newspaper is usually about nine times as long as the "Found" department.

Secretary Taft has been made a member of the steam shovelers' union, though Brother Charles is the gentleman credited with doing most of the digging up.

The Standard Oil Company is always a political asset. When the parties get too moral to accept its money, they proceed to metamorphose it into a bogie and capitalize it for campaign use.

Old "Cy" Young is always going to be that way. Judging from the fashion in which he continues to put 'em over.

Sam Champlain displayed excellent judgment to found Quebec right in mid-summer, so that folks from the tropics would want to go there for its tercentennial celebration.

If all the thermometers except these conservative Government ones could be abolished, it wouldn't seem half so hot.

OUTLASS.

They've made my pa a double L. D. And ma's as proud as she can be. And ma's kind of struts around As though he hardly touched the ground. But Browns have bought a swift new car. 'Cause they're much richer than we are.

Mister Brown has just got made a general manager; he's said About eight times as much as pa. And Johnny's a clerk and his ma. Don't look at us when they whip past. 'Cause they've got us away outclassed.

I don't see why my pa should be So glad he's made a double L. D. We're just as poor off as before. The Browns don't lift to sleep no more. Wish pa'd started workin' fer To be a general manager, fer

—Chicago Record-Herald.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A misfit truth is the worst of all lies. The average woman is a good actress off the stage.

A good neighbor is as great a blessing as a bad one isn't.

Warm language is sometimes used in demonstrating cold facts.

The poorer a man is the less likely he is to be called a grafter.

Men are reasonably certain about the age of a woman of uncertain age.

For every patient that swears by a doctor at least a dozen swear at him.

Occasionally a couple marry and live happily ever after they are divorced.

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet and cost as much when out of season.

It's awfully hard to be popular with yourself and please your neighbors at the same time.

When the average man fails to make good he begins to look around for some one to blame it on.

Just because a married man does the things his wife wants him to do it is no sign that he is stuck on the job.

With the waning of the honeymoon Cupid again gets busy and substitutes a pair of green goggles for the rose-colored glasses.—Chicago News.

June Circulation Figures

—Net Daily Average:
The Times.....43,205
The Star.....36,061

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 23. T. H. Munn Secretary.

YOUNG GIRL SAVED FROM LIFE OF SLAVE

Two Men Foiled in Attempt to Sell 18-Year-Old Maid to "Little Paris."

CHICAGO, July 20.—Mrs. Eva, proprietress of the "Little Paris" on Dearborn street, was called upon a few days ago by a man who was accompanied by a girl. The man said, "Want to buy her. She is young and worth \$100." The girl stood mute, her head hanging and a pleading look in her brown eyes. Mrs. Eva looked at the girl critically. The girl was young, not over eighteen years old, and evidently knew nothing of the life of vice that the man was trying to sell her into.

"Come back in an hour and I may buy the girl," said the crafty French woman.

In an hour the man, accompanied by a companion and the girl, returned and were met at the door of the resort by officers from the Twenty-second street police station. All of the parties interested in the "white slave" sale were arrested with the exception of Mrs. Eva. She had betrayed the man to the police.

The men who were trying to sell the young girl into bondage were George Gibbs, twenty years old, and George Gill, nineteen years old, who have been living at the Deming Hotel, 135 Madison street. The "lave dealers" attempted to "bluff" Lieutenant Enright and Detective Duffy into believing that they were salesmen, but they could not tell for whom they worked and their trick failed.

What the Girl Has to Say. The girl whom Gill and Gibbs were attempting to sell was Mianie Peterson, an eighteen-year-old servant girl who has been working for a family living in Ashland avenue. She was taken to the Harrison street annex. She declared she did not know that the men were trying to sell her into a life of sin and that she had only known them a few days.

"I met these men a week ago while standing in front of a department store," the Peterson girl told the police. "They took me to the theater, and other evenings took me to amusement parks. They never said a word out of the way to me, and I never suspected anything wrong. Thank God that I escaped from their clutches," and the girl broke down and cried.

The men were arraigned in court and prosecuted under the new State "white slave" law, known as the "pandering law."

George Gibbs was sentenced to one year in the house of correction, and George Gill, his companion, was fined \$100 by Municipal Judge Newcomer. In sentencing the men Judge Newcomer expressed satisfaction that the law had been drafted which gave magistrates the opportunity to punish men and women interested in the traffic.

New Law a Good One. "Before this law was enacted it would have been impossible to legally punish these men," said Judge Newcomer in imposing sentence, "as the evidence indicates the willingness of the woman in the transaction. The law has been drafted expressly to make it possible to end this degrading traffic and punish the morally perverse persons engaged in it."

The young men declared that they had come from Portland, Ore., a week ago, and had met the young woman in a 5-cent theater in State street. She entered into their proposal to become an inmate of a resort and Gibbs visited the Dearborn street place. He exhibited the woman to the keeper and professed her for \$100.

The resort keeper gave him \$2, and told the couple to return in an hour. When they re-entered the place detectives of the Twenty-second street station, who had been notified by the resort keeper, arrested them.

Gill Tried to Get Away. Gill had remained outside. He attempted to escape when the detectives emerged from the place, but was captured after a short chase. He declared that he had no knowledge of the sale and his story was substantiated by the young woman.

Both the young men wept loudly as they were returned to their cells after being sentenced. Assistant State's Attorney Roe, who was instrumental in having the law drafted and enacted, declared the success of the first case "means a crusade against scores of men and women engaged in the business."

As prosecutor in the Harrison street municipal court he has compiled long lists of cases in which he had been unable to act legally before the passing of the present law. The data will be the basis for numerous arrests and prosecutions within a few weeks.

TREE SPLITS COTTAGE.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 20.—Altoona girls were camping near Spruce creek, and during a storm in the night a tree three feet in diameter was blown down, splitting the cottage and cutting it in twain.

In their nightgowns they fled in terror from the cottage, and the rain-drenched them in a few minutes. Neighbors took them in.

BURTON ACCUSED OF BAD POLITICS

Said to Have Jeopardized Ohio in Fight on Foraker.

"Representative Burton's declaration that he will oppose the naming of Senator Foraker by the Ohio Legislature, and that he himself will be a candidate for the Senate, is likely to 'hurt' the candidacy of Mr. Taft more than any one thing that has taken place on the political stage so far," said a prominent Republican today who is thoroughly in touch with conditions in Ohio.

"The entrance of Mr. Burton into the race does not mean a contest for the control of the general assembly will be between himself and Senator Foraker; it means that there will be a dozen other aspirants for the toga."

Solid for McKinley.

"When McKinley was the candidate of the Republican party in 1896, all Ohio pulled together, differences between men who wanted Senatorships or places in the House of Representatives were forgotten or patched up, and the result was that Ohio went for McKinley."

"Today almost every county in the State is doubtful. Many of the counties are only Republican by a small majority, and there is always danger of a Democrat being returned to the assembly."

TELLS HER INCOME TO SILENCE GOSSIP

Legacy From Great-Uncle Accounts for Woman's Clothes and Jewelry, She Informs Public.

NEWARK, N. J., July 20.—To still the tongue of gossip, which she declared was distressing her, Mrs. Lillian Virginia Alberts McCabe, took the people of this city into her confidence and told in a public statement the source of her income.

Mrs. McCabe is extremely young, natty in dress and is often seen in an automobile. Also she is the possessor of jewels of value.

The source of Mrs. McCabe's display, she says, is a legacy of \$15,000 left her by a great-uncle, Nathan Rogers, of New York.

"There was some doubt I would get the legacy my uncle left me," explained young Mrs. McCabe, "because it was his wish that I should not marry before I was eighteen. But when I was fifteen I eloped with Patrick McCabe, of Orange. He was eighteen. We were married by the Rev. F. B. Reazor, pastor of St. Mary's Church, West Orange. My husband and I lived together four months and then he went back to his parents, while I remained in Orange for awhile and then came back to my mother. I have lived with her ever since."

"Now those who have been wondering where I obtained the money I spend on myself can know that every dollar of it is from the income from my great-uncle's legacy. My lawyer has informed me that there is no doubt I will obtain the legacy next Christmas."

TARGET FOR A CAR. SHE ASKS DIVORCE

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Mrs. Florence Wilkins seeks a divorce from Eugene C. Wilkins because, as she says in her petition, he tried to run her down. He did not try to run her down in the customary way, by gossip, she says, but with the street car or which he was motorman.

She tried to cross the street in front of his car, and came near being struck. Instead of ringing his bell, she charges, he increased the speed of the car, and when she glanced up to use the language of her petition—he was "making faces at her and performing all sorts of other pantomimic acts, thus illustrating the fact that he is not advanced very far from the monkey land and jungle stage of civilization."

Other acts of rudeness are alleged. The Wilkinses have been married twenty-three years and have two grown children.

MRS. GIBSON'S WEDDING ANNOUNCED BY PARENTS

Algernon Edwyn Burnaby, Washington Man on Bar Harbor Horse Show Committee.

Couple Will Sail Early in September for Future Home. Newport Devotes Its Time Now to Outdoor Sports.

Cards were received this morning by the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page announcing the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Minna Field-Gibson, to Algernon Edwyn Burnaby, of Leicestershire, England, Saturday, July 18, at the Page summer home at Hook Lodge, York Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Page and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Lindsay, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, were the only witnesses of the ceremony. Immediately afterward Mr. and Mrs. Burnaby left York Harbor for New York, where they will sail early in September for their future home, Baggage Hall, Leicestershire.

Mrs. Burnaby's last visit to Washington was in June, when she came to act as matron of honor at the marriage of Miss Errol Cuthbert Brown to Lieut. Charles Russell Train, U. S. N.

Her little son, Henry Field-Gibson, who is now with his grandparents at York Harbor, will visit his father, Preston Gibson, at the latter's country place, Hampton Farm, near Alexandria, Va., before joining his mother in England.

Mrs. Hunt Slater is the guest of Mrs. John R. McLean at Greywood, the McLeans' country place, for a short time before opening her own place, Bowling Green.

Miss Helen Taft, who is still visiting Savannah, Ga., is having a gay time with the younger set there. The other evening she was the honored guest of Miss Inez Tiedeman at a supper party at the Casino, chaperoned by Mrs. George W. Tiedeman.

Mrs. J. N. Billard and her son and daughter, Lieut. Frederick J. Billard, U. S. R. C. S., and Miss Sarah Billard, have gone to Cape May for a short stay.

Mrs. Devol at Basic City. Mrs. Carroll A. Devol, wife of Major Devol, U. S. A., and her two daughters, Miss Lucille Devol and Miss Mary Devol, are spending several weeks in Basic City, Va. Later in the summer they will join Major Devol in Panama, where he is on duty.

Among the recent arrivals at the New Varum Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. D. Moore, of Belov, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Kendrick, Soo, Mich.; Mrs. W. F. Baker, of Alexandria, Va.; A. J. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill., and K. B. Boswell, New York.

Horace H. Curtis is spending some time at the Jefferson Park Hotel, Charlottesville, Va.

The minister from Norway and his wife, Mme. Gude, accompanied by the minister's private secretary, Mr. Skvabak, are spending some time at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. Mme. Gude and her husband have fine voices, and Mme. Gude is an accomplished pianist, brought his own piano to the cottage where they do a great deal of entertaining.

Mrs. R. B. Ellis Here. Mrs. Ellis, wife of Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, Fourteenth United States Cavalry, is the guest of her parents in their Washington home. Mrs. Ellis will be joined by her husband in December, and they will spend the winter here.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Cobb and Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Newbold have gone to Atlantic City for several days.

Viscount de Chambrun, who has been detained in Washington on account of the serious illness of Viscount de St. Fualle, will leave Washington today for Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Oden Horstmann is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lutz Anderson and Richard Simpkins, at Vancouver, for about a month.

Representative and Mrs. Carlin, of Alexandria, Va., accompanied by Mrs. Nelson T. Conrad have gone to Atlantic City for a week. Upon their return Mrs. Conrad will go to her mother's summer home in Maryland, where she will be joined later in the summer by Mr. Conrad.

Miss Sue Hunter is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. G. Ogle Taylor, in her home near King George, Va.

Col. and Mrs. George Andrews have closed their home on Columbia road and gone to Highland Cottage, Manchester, for the remainder of the season. General and Mrs. Andrews' Colonel Andrews' father and mother, and the Misses Andrews, his sisters, are with them.

Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, U. S. A., chief of the Insular Bureau, has returned to Washington from Magnolia, Mass., where he made a short visit to his wife and daughter, who are spending the summer there.

B. M. Jones, of Washington, is spending several weeks in Virginia.

William C. Ellett, of Blacksburg, Va., is the guest of friends here.

Miss Julia Irby is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hall, of Gordonsville, Va.

Mrs. Pamkey, accompany by her grandchildren, Ruby and Raymond Hall, of Manchester, are the guests of Mrs. Griffith.

Miss Lillie May Baird is the guest of her parents in their home at Manchester, Va.

Miss Jennie Cohen is spending several weeks in Baltimore and New York.

JAPAN FOR PEACE, AMBASSADOR SAYS

CHICAGO, July 20.—Thomas D. O'Brien, American ambassador at Tokio, Japan, is at the Auditorium Hotel on his way to Grand Rapids, his former home. Mr. O'Brien was appointed ambassador to Tokio about three years.

"The United States is the last country in the world of the world that Japan would care to fight," he said. "They realize that the United States is the best country they can deal with commercially and industrially. Japan needs America's trade, and will do everything almost to hold it. The Japanese government eagerly anticipates the coming of Admiral Sperry and his big fleet, and arrangements are under way for giving the fleet the greatest and grandest ovation any country could possibly give another country. The sending of that fleet to the Orient is emphatic proof of President Roosevelt's foresight and diplomacy. Nothing could have been better done, and the matter will have influence with other countries."

Seeing Washington With The Times Guide

No. LIII.—BUREAU OF LABOR

"ON that corner, ladies and gentlemen, diagonally across from the Treasury Building, you see the home of the Bureau of Labor. That Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Commerce and Labor, keeps a watchful eye for everything that concerns labor either in this country or abroad, and from time to time issues bulletins, pamphlets, and reports giving the results of its investigations."

"That bureau is carefully guarded by the laboring men of the country. When a bill is introduced affecting it they are immediately on the alert to see that none of its powers are taken away, and that they be increased and the bureau made more important, if possible. This bureau once attained the dignity of a department, although its head did not rank as a member of the Cabinet."

"Legislative efforts looking toward the establishment of a bureau of labor date from 1871, when the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts introduced a bill. It was not until 1884 that a law was passed, and it was organized the following year. Three years later the Department of Labor was created in response to the demands of organized labor."



"The head of this department occupied about the same position as the Secretary of Agriculture formerly did. When the Department of Commerce and Labor was created it took in the labor department, and it became a bureau once more."

"None of its functions were taken away, however. The labor organizations would not stand for that."

"It is sometimes thought, erroneously, that the bureau takes a hand in difficulties between labor and capital as a sort of board of arbitration. When the Government does interest itself in such controversies it is generally the commissioner of the bureau and the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission that act."

"The bureau has been housed in that building for the last twelve years. It occupies all above the second story."

"In brief, the functions of the bureau are to acquire and diffuse useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, and especially upon its relations to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their welfare."